

Who's Who in Georgism



In the spring of 1899 a student at Lansingburgh Academy in Troy, N. Y., came across a paper-bound copy of "Progress and Poverty." He read it three times. Then he turned to "Protection or Free Trade." Henry George's references led him to read Mill's "Principles of Political Economy" and Spencer's "Principles of Sociology," which brought him to other writings by Mill and Spencer, as well as Henry George's "Science of Political Economy" and "A Perplexed Philosopher."

On such fare was Harry Gunnison Brown introduced to the study of political economy, to make him eventually America's foremost scholastic supporter of land value taxation.

Professor Brown was born in Troy, May 7, 1880, the son of Milton Peers Brown and Elizabeth H. Gunnison. After Lansingburgh Academy he attended Williams College (A.B. 1904), Ohio State University (graduate work in economics), and Yale (Ph.D. 1909). He received an honorary L.H.D. from Williams in 1936.

His first teaching assignment in economics was at Yale in 1909. In 1915 he became assistant professor at the University of Missouri, professor in 1918. Since 1907 Professor Brown has been a frequent contributor to the Yale Review, the Quarterly Journal of Economics, the American Economic Review, the Journal of Political Economy, the Annals of the American Academy, the Securities Review, the Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics, the Public Utilities Fortnightly, Land and Freedom, and, as our readers know, *The Freeman*.

Among his books are "Principles of Commerce," "Economic Science and the Common Welfare," "The Economics of Taxation" and "The Economic Basis of Tax Reform." His "Significant Paragraphs from Progress and Poverty," with an introduction by Professor John Dewey, published by the Schalkenbach Foundation, has had wide circulation.

Professor Brown married Fleda Phillips of East Chatham, N. Y., in 1911. They have three children, a married daughter and two sons.